

SOMETHING'S GOING TO DROP TODAY

Judicial Decision of Tremendous Importance to All Oklahoma Will Be Rendered.

Supreme Court of the Territory, Now in Special Session, Will Pass on the "One Per Cent Limit."

Question Being Whether It Applies to All-Purpose Taxation or Only to That Levied For the Maintenance of Certain Public Institutions.

What the Sustaining of Auditor Nichols Will Mean to Oklahoma—Decision Already Prepared Adverse to the Board of Equalization's Action in Raising the Valuation—Oklahoma News.

Guthrie, O. T., Sept. 2.—(Special.)—A case of far reaching importance to the territory was argued before the full bench of the supreme court, sitting in special session this afternoon, it being a suit brought by the Leader Printing company to compel the territorial auditor to audit and allow a printing account against the territory, the auditor refusing to issue a warrant for the same on the ground that the territorial indebtedness was already in excess of the 1 per cent limit on the assessed valuation prescribed by the United States statute. The question has been a mooted one for years and arises over the construction of a section of the statutes which is quoted below, whether or not the 1 per cent limit applies to the entire indebtedness of the territory or merely to the indebtedness incurred for the erection of educational, charitable and penal institutions.

Hereafter the question has been avoided by raising the assessed valuation under the guise of "equalizing," but the probability of the supreme court declaring such action on the part of the board of equalization illegal, caused the auditor to take the stand that the territory has exceeded the 1 per cent limit, in order that the issue might be brought squarely before the supreme court. A statement of the case is as follows:

Under authority of a law passed by the fourth legislative assembly, Hoffman & Blincoe entered into a contract with the governor to do all printing, binding and stereotyping, and to furnish all stationery of whatsoever character for the territorial officers and territorial institutions. The Leader Printing company, a corporation, is the successor of Hoffman & Blincoe.

As authorized by this contract, the territorial auditor, being in need of some printing and office supplies, made an order on the Leader Printing company for printing, the bill for which amounts to \$35.71. The printing was done and the bill presented to the auditor, who refused to audit the claim and disallowed it, giving as his reason that outstanding bonds and warrants in the aggregate already issued amounted to fully 1 per cent of the assessed valuation of the territory for the year 1897, and claiming that he was not authorized to issue warrants for any purpose in excess of 1 per cent of the assessed valuation of the property of the territory.

The auditor based his refusal to audit the claim and issue a warrant, on section 3 of the act of July 30, 1896, United States statutes, which is as follows: "That no law of any territorial legislature shall authorize any debt to be contracted by or on behalf of such territory except in the following cases: To meet a casual deficit in the revenues, to pay the interest upon the territorial debt, to suppress insurrections, or to provide for the public defense, except that in addition to any indebtedness created for such purposes the legislature may authorize a loan for the erection of penal, charitable or educational institutions for such territory, if the total indebtedness of the territory is not thereby made to exceed one per cent upon the assessed value of the taxable property in such territory as shown by the last general assessment for taxation. And nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the refunding of any existing indebtedness of such territory or of any political or municipal corporation, county, or other subdivision thereof."

The decision of the court will not be handed down until tomorrow. Should it decide that the total indebtedness of the territory, no matter for what purpose incurred, is limited to 1 per cent of the assessed valuation it means that the entire machinery of the territorial government shall cease; that the doors of the penitentiary shall be thrown open and the convicts turned loose upon the world that the territory is no longer able to care and provide for the unfortunate in its insane asylum, and that the doors of its magnificent educational institutions shall close.

The supreme court will meet tomorrow in adjourned cases and hand down opinions in cases still remaining on the docket. Among these opinions will be one which will declare illegal the action of the territorial board of equalization in raising the assessed valuation of the territory.

J. L. Asher, an attorney of Pond Creek, on motion of J. C. Strang, was admitted to practice in the supreme court this afternoon.

NEW CHURCH FOR NEWKIRK

Catholic Will Build a Stone Edifice in That City.

Guthrie, O. T., Sept. 2.—The Newkirk Democrat says: Rev. Father Newkirk informs us that in a short time the Catholic denomination in this city and vicinity will erect a new church building. The plans as are now mapped out give the size of the building 40x70. It is to be of

stone and when completed will be one of the finest church edifices in the territory. As the congregation is small it will be necessary that they will have to ask for contributions. It is hoped that the business men and all others will give as liberally as possible when called upon.

SHAWNEE MAN COMMITS SUICIDE

Manager Scott, Late Manager of a Lumber Company, Takes His Life.

Guthrie, O. T., Sept. 2.—John S. Scott, late manager of the Arkansas Lumber company at Shawnee, committed suicide yesterday at Shawnee. Extreme heat had caused the despondency that prompted the suicide.

MACMARTIN GOES TO JAIL

Oklahoma City Man Unable to Find His Bail.

Oklahoma City, Sept. 2.—D. F. MacMartin was bound over on a \$500 bond yesterday by United States Commissioner Grant on his pending felony case. MacMartin was unable to make his bond yesterday, and spent last night in jail.

WARNED AWAY FROM KLONDIKE

Postmaster at Chilkat Advises an Oklahoman Man.

Guthrie, O. T., Sept. 2.—The El Reno Star says: Postmaster Redder today received the following letter of advice from an Alaskan postmaster. Its meaning cannot be mistaken:

Chilkat, Alaska, Aug. 15, 1897.

Wm. Redder, Esq., El Reno, O. T.

Sir—In reply to your communication which came to hand today, the best advice I can give you is, "stay where you are." It's much easier to go to Heaven than to Klondike.

Your truly,

SOL RIPSINSKY, P. M.

NOT RUNNING FOR GOVERNOR

Resides, Loney Says, Is Not Governorial Year, Anyhow.

Laevonworth, Kan., Sept. 2.—Ex-Congressman Chester L. Long of Medicine Lodge, arrived last night for the purpose of having a conference with Senator Baker about the leading postoffices in his district and as to state politics. The senator and Mr. Long had a conference of two hours, and got down to the plain distribution business in earnest this morning. It was said that Mr. Long had a list of twenty-two names that he would like to have the senator O. K. for the leading postoffices in his district. When asked about this list, Senator Baker retired, Mr. Long said:

"I have some recommendations to make, and will go over them with the senator in the morning. So far they have not been taken up for settlement. Anything that is agreed upon will be settled for good."

In reply to questions, Mr. Long said that he did not expect any trouble in agreeing with the senator about suitable men to recommend.

Mr. Long was asked if the caucus in Topeka Tuesday night was to aid him as a candidate for governor. He replied: "If it was, I know nothing about it. I am not a candidate for anything just now. This is not the year to be a candidate for a state office. The governorship was talked over a little at Topeka, but had the caucus been called to aid me, I should have insisted on having Mike Sutton and some other Seventh district friends present. I went to Topeka to see Joe Bristow about some of the small postoffices, and to greet him, as I had not seen him since May. Most of the others were there for the same purpose. No, I refused to be governor. The first thing we want to do is to engage in the work of canvassing the counties and to help strengthen the party this fall."

ED MADISON FOR GOVERNOR

Short Grass Country Has a Candidate Who Owns Right Up.

Newtown, Kan., Sept. 2.—(Special.)—Ed Madison will be a candidate for governor.

This was revealed when Ed Madison and W. C. Edwards passed through here today. Madison was on his way to the old soldiers' reunion at Baxter Springs, where he will deliver an address tomorrow.

Mr. Edwards, in speaking to the correspondent of the Eagle, said: "Did you know that we had a candidate for governor out in the short grass country?"

All knowledge of this fact being denied, Mr. Edwards said: "Well, that's a fact. While there has been some talk of my being a candidate for governor or secretary of state, there is nothing in it. I can not afford to make the race, and as for secretary of state, I do not desire the office, but we have a candidate for governor, and a strong one, in Ed Madison."

When Mr. Madison was asked concerning the report, he refused to talk at first, but at last admitted that that was his ambition and that he intended to make the race.

"Didn't I tell you so?" said Mr. Ed.

wards. "You can say that Madison will be in the race for the finish and that I will be his political backer. We will have the Seventh district solid for him and he will be nominated. Hensin has had quite a boom for governor, but our man from the Big Seventh will be nominated."

When asked what Chester L. Long was going to do, he said:

"Why, what he has always intended to do—run for the nomination for congress. We will nominate him and he will be elected easily. Next year is going to be a Republican year, and we will elect the entire ticket."

Mr. Edwards said that he had been out to Cripple Creek looking after his mining property, and incidentally mentioned that he had raised over 10,000 bushels of wheat this year on his Pawnee county ranch. "Enough to hold my residence," he said.

LEGISLATION ON TICK

State Treasurer Says There is No Money for an Extra Session.

Topeka, Kan., Sept. 2.—State Treasurer Hefeblower said yesterday that there would be no money on hand this winter to pay the expenses of an extra session of the legislature.

"If there be an extra session," said Treasurer Hefeblower, "the members will have to work on credit, for it will take all the money we have to settle the claims now in sight."

The general revenue fund is very low. Yesterday—September 1—it was \$129,685.55. It is diminishing daily.

"There will be no material additions to the general revenue fund," Treasurer Hefeblower said. "All the taxes come in next January. There are several thousand dollar bills which ought to be paid, but there is no certainty that any considerable amount of money will come from that source. We have plenty of money to pay our bills, but none to spare on a non extra session."

The general revenue fund lately was reduced by the payment of \$30,000 in state bonds. The legislature authorized the state treasurer to pay the bonds, if in his judgment the general revenue fund would stand it, if not, to refund them.

Treasurer Hefeblower figured that after taking up the bonds there still would be a sum of money on hand sufficient to pay the running expenses of the government, so he took them up.

"The legislature did not tell me to guard against the possibility of an extra session," Treasurer Hefeblower said.

Governor Leavy has not yet returned to the city. Private Secretary Little, when informed of the condition of the general revenue fund, said:

"That certainly is unfortunate. I suppose that it would be necessary to have some money on hand to pay for an extra session. The members likely would want to live here. But that is a matter for the governor to worry about. I have troubles of my own."

Treasurer Hefeblower yesterday gave a report for the Capital statement of the balance in each fund. It follows:

General revenue	\$129,685.55
State house	\$4,821.15
Sinking fund	367.46
Interest	42,543.47
Current university	16,727.33
Militia	1,309.33
Veterinary	32.86
Permanent school	149,894.11
Annual school	1,229.15
University permanent	14,066.19
University interest	3,155.43
Normal school permanent	21,000.71
Normal school interest	1,043.59
Agricultural college permanent	17,862.02
Library	245.00
Stormont library	2,390.04
Seed-grain account	1,289.65
U. S. aid, State Soldiers' home	15,791.99
Municipal interest	2,143.14
Total	\$321,566.66

CONVENTIONS IN COLORADO

Populists Lead Off at Salida and the Rest Will Follow Soon.

Salida, Colo., Sept. 2.—About 200 delegates gathered here today to attend the state convention of the Populist party. Among them were nearly all the prominent persons who have been identified with the party in the past. A majority of them professed to see a chance for victory this fall. Judges Owens, Voorhees and Gabbert, who had been seeking the nomination for supreme judge, were on the ground. The situation was simplified today, when Judge Owens withdrew. He was made chairman of the convention. Everything pointed to the nomination of W. H. Gabbert of Telluride judge of the Seventh judicial district.

State Chairman Hamilton Armstrong called the convention to order promptly at 10:30. Only two women delegates were in attendance, and the total attendance was less than 100. Judge Frank Owens was elected temporary chairman by acclamation. Judge Owens in a brief speech expressed his conviction that the party would win. The presidential election before the next presidential election would be controlled by capitalists and the people's party alone would be standing for reform.

After appointment of committees a recess was taken.

This afternoon Judge William H. Gabbert was nominated for the supreme court bench on a rising vote.

The platform demands the independent free coinage of silver and a sufficient volume of paper money, to be issued by the government, and denounces government by injunction.

Judge Gabbert is a native of Ohio.

Denver, Colo., Sept. 2.—The Populist state convention meets today at Salida. The Silver Republican convention will meet tomorrow at Glenwood Springs, and the regular (McKinley-Woodcock) Republican convention will be held tomorrow in this city. The Democratic state convention will be held in this city Monday, September 6. Only one state officer, a justice of the supreme court, is to be elected this fall. It is understood that the Woodcock Republicans will renominate Judge Hoyt, the retiring member of the supreme court, although he was a Silver Republican and voted for Bryan last year. Judge Hoyt is also likely to be the nominee of the Silver Republican and the Democratic conventions. County officers are to be elected throughout the state and interest in the campaign will center mainly in these local contests. The McKinley Republicans are seeking alliance with the silver wing of the party, and in a few counties their efforts in this direction have been successful.

DEMOCRATS ARE HOGS

PLUM OF NEBRASKA FUSION FALLS THEIR PREY.

JOHN J. SULLIVAN

NOMINATED FOR SUPREME JUDGE BY A COUP D'ETAT.

ALL BEING DONE SO VERY SLICK

THAT THERE IS NOT A RIPLE IN THE FUSION MILLPOND.

Populists Devise a Marvellous Scheme For Three Conventions That Beat at One—Matterings of Discontent.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 2.—As predicted at the start by the party leaders the three parties, Democratic, Populist and Silver Republican, joined hands in fusion, and the ticket placed in the field is as follows:

For Supreme Judge—John J. Sullivan, Democrat, Columbus.

For State University Regents—Evan Forell of Kearney, Populist, and George F. Kenower of Wisner, Silver Republican.

Many delegates maintain that the fusion was perfectly harmonious, while there are others who claim that there may yet be dissension on the Silver Republican side, as about one-third of these delegates went home early this morning, before fusion was effected.

For a while in the three conventions this morning it looked rather precarious for harmony, as the Silver Republicans had a very warm time, a number of the "middle-of-the-road" delegates talking in favor of the nomination of a straight ticket, in order to preserve their organization. Finally it was announced that the Democratic and Silver Republicans had agreed upon John J. Sullivan for supreme judge, and signs of fusion began to appear. Even then it was not until Judge Neville urged the endorsement of Mr. Sullivan that the Populists gave in. At noon the agreement to fuse was finally reached and the rest of the proceedings were of short duration. It became very evident near the close that neither Scott, Neville or Thompson could be nominated by any two of the conventions, and the manager of the Democrats in substituting Sullivan was considered a coup d'etat that cut out what might have resulted in a long-drawn, knotty convention, full of fight and ultimately separating the three parties so widely that fusion would have been an unknown condition for years to come. This is the opinion freely expressed on every hand. There were fifteen counties unrepresented in the Populist convention and about the same number absent from the other gatherings.

The delegates began leaving the city as soon as fusion became an assured thing, and by evening there were scarcely a score at any of the hotels.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 2.—This conference committee of the Populist, Silver Republican and Democratic conventions, after holding a session that lasted till 9 o'clock this morning, and failing to agree upon a ticket, made the following report to the convention:

"We recommend that the three conventions meet separately and ballot for judge. All nominees shall be presented to the three conventions and ballot shall continue until one man shall receive a majority of two conventions. Each ballot shall be announced to each of the other conventions before another ballot is taken. The regents shall be given to the parties who do not secure the judge."

The report was adopted by the Democratic convention but the committee was not discharged.

The Populists adopted the "Cotton Home" for their party emblem, the same symbol as that of the Populists of Colorado. The Silver Republicans adopted the Liberty Bell with a crack in it.

The Silver Republicans also adopted the report of the conference committee. A motion to proceed to ballot for supreme judge was laid on the table by the Democratic convention.

BALLOTING BEGINS

The Silver Republicans' first ballot resulted: Judge C. R. Scott 29; O. P. Davis 52; J. S. Kirkpatrick 14.

The Populists meanwhile were still debating the report of the conference committee.

After several unsuccessful attempts to secure a candidate for supreme judge according to the proposition submitted in the report of the conference committee at 2:30 o'clock this morning, the two conventions took a recess at 3:30 o'clock and reconvened at 5 o'clock. Each convention immediately took a ballot, which resulted in the Democrats unanimously agreeing upon W. H. Thompson, the Populists unanimously agreeing upon Judge William Neville and the Silver Republican vote being widely scattered, with Judge C. R. Scott having the lead.

The Populists' rental of the Laning theatre having expired at midnight, the found themselves barred out this morning and convened at the city capital.

MEETINGS AN INCIDENT

Judge Thompson met Judge Scott in the Populist convention today and both shook hands.

"Well, how do you feel?" inquired the former.

"Yes; you and the Populists can get together, but how about the Silver Republicans?" answered Judge Scott.

"That contract was made in good faith with your party," retorted Judge Thompson, "and let's you and I be big enough men to get out of the field when a decision is made."

Both separated without further words.

DEADLOCK BROKEN

The partnership that had been so strongly pronounced since the opening of the convention was broken at noon, and fusion was affected, the three parties agreeing on Judge John J. Sullivan of Columbus, Platte county, as the nom-

BULLETIN OF The Wichita Daily Eagle.

Wichita, Friday, September 3, 1897.

Weather for Wichita today:
Fair; continued warm; south winds.
Sun—Rises, 5:50; sets, 6:25.
Moon—Waxing; rises, 10:14.

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lines for supreme judge. The Populists held out strongly for Judge Neville, but when, after many ballots, the Silver Republicans finally, by acclamation, nominated Judge Sullivan, the Democratic nominee, the Populists veered around and almost unanimously nominated him, being urged to do so by Judge Neville, in a speech in which he withdrew in favor of Sullivan. The Silver Republican vote, while unanimous, could hardly be said to be a full vote, as over a third of the delegates left the city for their homes early this morning, although leaving their proxies behind.

While fusion has been effected as predicted at the beginning, there is some doubt expressed as to its being a perfectly harmonious fusion.

SULLIVAN'S PLEDGE

Judge Sullivan, the nominee for supreme judge, made a short speech. He said:

"I appreciate the manner in which I have received the nomination and the more sincerely because the nomination came without my seeking it. I have never sought public office and in this instance I have prosecuted an opposition to my own candidacy, but through the enthusiasm of my friends I find myself the candidate. I have no promises to make except that I shall administer the law of the state as it is and shall not substitute my own ideas for the law of the land. The common people shall receive full and impartial justice at my hands."

The Democrats took a recess to await the result of balloting for regents by the other two conventions.

R. REGENTS NAMED

Shortly after 1 p. m. today the Populist party unanimously nominated E. Von Forell of Kearney as their candidate for regent of the state university. A motion was carried that the regent nominee of the Silver Republican party, when announced, be adopted by the Populist party and included in their ticket.

The Populist convention then adjourned sine die.

The Silver Republican convention was still balloting for regent, and the Democratic convention convened again at 1:30 o'clock to await the result.

At 2:45 o'clock the Silver Republican convention nominated George F. Kenower of Wisner for regent and endorsed the nomination of E. Von Forell, the Populist nominee. The convention then adjourned sine die.

The Democratic convention wound up the proceedings of the assembled conventions this afternoon by endorsing the nominations of the regents named by the other two conventions.

Judge Sullivan, nominee for the supreme court, was introduced and made a short speech. He was presented with a live rooster which he placed upon the platform, where it crowded lustily, and the convention adjourned amid a perfect storm of cheering.

SIXTY-NINE CENTS OR NOTHING

Thus Expresses the Sentiment of the Miners Regarding a Settlement.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 2.—The national executive board of the United Mine Workers has adjourned until tomorrow morning, without reaching a conclusion on the proposition of the Pittsburgh operators.

The proposition is that the Pittsburgh miners shall return to work at a 64-cent rate pending arbitration, the conditions of the arbitration to be that the rate for mining shall not be fixed at more than 65 cents a ton nor less than 60 cents. Under such conditions the miners maintain that they would probably not secure through arbitration more than 65 cents.

The sentiment among the miners here is so intense for a "69 cents or nothing" settlement, that all the local labor leaders now in the city have advised strongly for a continuation of the fight along the present lines and to the bitter end.

Secretary Warner wired this morning to Hatchford that the miners want 69 cents or defeat, and that to submit the Hanna proposition, as it is called, to a vote, would only result in needless expense of time and money. The results, he said, would not be worth for an instant. The miners believe they have victory well within their grasp, and having a firm belief in the justice of their cause they will not submit to anything that savors of temporizing or partial retreat from the original stand.

COLONEL GEORGE BLISS DEAD

Was Prosecutor of the "Star Route Fraud Cases in 1892."

New York, Sept. 2.—Colonel George Bliss of this city died last night at his summer residence at Wakefield, R. I. He was 67 years of age. He had a good record and after his close and arduous law, in 1873 he was appointed district attorney for southern New York and in 1881 and 1882 was, by appointment of President Garfield, the active counsel for the government in the trial at Washington of the celebrated "star route cases" against ex-Senator Burdick, ex-Assistant Postmaster General Brady, and others. He was the author of several works on legal subjects.

Some years ago Colonel Bliss embraced Catholicism, and in 1895 was made commander of the Order of St. Gregory by the pope. Colonel Bliss was twice married. Two children survive him.

LUETGERT DIDN'T CARE A STRAW

This is the Burden of The Day's Testimony on the Sausage Maker's Trial.

Police Officers Testify to His Indifference While They Were Seeking For His Wife, High and Low.

He Said She Was Crazy and Had Wandered Away Somewhere and He Didn't Like to Have Crazy People About Him Much, Anyway.

Anonymous Letters Were Written From Many Different Places, Stating Where She Was to Be Found—Stories of "Smoke Frank" and "Ham Frank"—The Story of the Rings in the Vat.

Chicago, Sept. 2.—The indifference of Luetgert after his wife had disappeared was the principal fact brought against him today. It was shown by the testimony of Police Captain Herman Schuetter that Luetgert did not show any concern regarding his wife and never took the trouble to ask the police whether they had found any trace of her or not. On one occasion he called at the police station to present against an article in a daily paper saying that his first wife had not died a natural death. The police at this time were out dragging the river, poking into clay holes and patrolling the lake shores in the hope of finding some trace of the missing woman, but Luetgert, after he had complained of the paper, left the station without even asking if the police had found any trace of his wife.

When the police first became aware of the disappearance of Mrs. Luetgert, through her brother, they asked Luetgert what theory he had regarding her disappearance, and he said that, in his opinion, she had become insane and had wandered away from home. He had not reported her going away either to the police or to his neighbors because he said that it was a disgrace to have an insane wife, and he did not want people to know anything about it. Captain Schuetter said that in all the police did on the case before the arrest of Luetgert they never received any help or suggestions from their husband and he never seemed to care whether they found her or not.

Luetgert today announced that he intended to take the stand and testify in his own behalf. He said that he had talked the matter over with his attorneys and they had consented that he should do so. He said he would talk all about his actions on the nights preceding the disappearance of his wife and would convince the jury that he had done nothing wrong.

The interest in the case increases every day and this morning it was almost impossible for the court officials and the attorneys to force their way through the crowd that blocked the ways outside of the court room.

Chicago, Sept. 2.—The hundreds of eager spectators, equally divided between the two sexes, kept the balliffs at Judge Tuttle's court room busy when the Luetgert murder trial was resumed today. For a time it was impossible for those connected with the case to get in or out. Before the court was called to order the doors were locked, and kept so until the crowd had been dispersed by the balliffs.

It was definitely announced today that Luetgert will be a witness in his own defense. The big sausage maker said the matter had been discussed between his attorneys and himself and when the time comes he will take the witness stand and tell the jury about his actions on the night of May 1. Luetgert said he will explain what he was doing in the basement of his factory and the experiments he was conducting there.

ODOROSKY RESUMES

The court opened with Frank Odorosky, Luetgert's smoke house man, still in the witness chair. Yesterday Odorosky gave his testimony in German. This morning he abandoned that language for Polish, his native tongue, and a new interpreter was necessary. His direct testimony was showing him a tin box containing caustic soda. This, the witness said, was like the stuff which he took from a barrel in the shipping room and under the direction of Luetgert broke up and placed in the middle vat.

Odorosky was turned over to the defense for cross-examination and Attorney Vincent questioned him first about his connection with the police since the arrest of Luetgert. The witness said an officer has been with him nearly all the time. No money, he said, has been given him and no position promised him but his wife has received money from Inspector Schneck.

"Just a few cents," said Odorosky, "to keep body and soul together. I am not giving my testimony for money but for conscience."

Odorosky, in his cross-examination, was subjected to severe questioning, with the object of showing that there were discrepancies between his testimony on various points and statements and what he had given at Luetgert's preliminary hearing and in the habeas corpus proceedings before Judge Gibbons. The smoke house man declared candidly that on those former occasions he had been examined in German, a language which he does not speak well. Many of the questions, he said, he did not understand thoroughly but had answered to the best of his ability. To all of Attorney Vincent's questions about former testimony he answered that he did not remember what he said. Odorosky said he only took about half a shovelful of the red substance out of the vat. He did not scrape out the vat or exam-

ine its bottom thoroughly. The cross-examination came to an end much earlier than was expected and Odorosky was permitted to go.

"HAM FRANK" ON THE STAND

Frank Sewandowski, also a Pole, was called next. He is at present employed as a laborer by the Northwestern railway. Sewandowski was employed in the Luetgert factory up to May last, when the sheriff took and wrapping of hams was the boiling and wrapping of hams and to distinguish him from the other Frank, Odorosky, who was called "Smoke Frank," he has the nickname of "Ham Frank." Sewandowski's testimony was mainly corroborative of that of Odorosky. He assisted the latter in breaking up the caustic soda and in putting it into the vat. When he saw that Odorosky had burned his hands with the stuff, the witness said he covered his hands with rags and also put a cloth over his face to protect himself.

The witness assisted Odorosky in cleaning the floor about the vat on the Monday following the last of May. He said he examined the red substance which had come from the vat and found it had an offensive smell. There were two smoke house doors near the vat, which were wet and had this red substance on them, showing that they had been used to cover the vat. There were also a number of sacks near the vat, some of them hanging onto the vat next to the one in which, it is alleged, the body of Mrs. Luetgert was destroyed. These sacks were wet and it is the theory of the prosecution that Luetgert used them and the doors to cover the vat and increase the heat.

DETECTIVE GRIENBOW

Sewandowski was cross-examined briefly without changing his testimony, and was succeeded in the witness box by Detective Charles Grienenow, of the police department. The detective said that in May, the day before the arrest of Luetgert, he met the latter in the saloon of Mrs. Tsch, near the Luetgert factory. Luetgert asked him what the police had discovered and what he might expect, the witness told him he might expect to be arrested. Grienenow said that when he first met Luetgert the latter asked him if he had a warrant for him. The witness said Luetgert shook him by the hand and said: "You are my friend. Do what you can for me."

At the conclusion of the officer's testimony the court took a recess.

DRUG HOUSE WITNESSES

When the trial resumed this afternoon Gordon H. Clark, salesman for Lord, Owen & Co., wholesale druggists, testified that in March last Luetgert purchased of that firm a barrel of caustic potash and fifty pounds of arsenic. The articles were delivered at the Luetgert factory. George Nelson, shipping clerk for the drug firm, corroborated the testimony of Mr. Clark.

CAPTAIN SCHUETTLER

The feature of the afternoon session of the Luetgert murder trial was the testimony of Police Captain Herman Schuetter. Before the captain was called to the witness chair, the state proved the purchase of a barrel of caustic soda by Luetgert in March last, at the store of Lord, Owen & Co., and Officer Klingenberg detailed the conversation between Luetgert and Watchman Blask in the latter's house, May 16, when Klingenberg was concealed under a bed. This was simply a corroboration of the testimony of Mr. Clark.

Captain Schuetter said he was first informed of the disappearance of Mrs. Luetgert on May 7, by Detective Blakeness, her brother, and Fred Miller. They gave him a description of the missing woman. That night the captain said he detailed Officer George Smith to make inquiries in the neighborhood of the factory regarding Mrs. Luetgert. The next day Officers Dean and Qualey were detailed to investigate the case. Shortly after that, the captain said, he and Lieutenant Hutchinson visited Luetgert at his home. The witness told the sausage maker that they had heard of the disappearance of his wife and called to see what they could do for him.

Luetgert was asked to tell his story of his wife's disappearance and he told the officers he believed she was insane and had wandered away. He said she had been acting strangely for some time. The witness asked Luetgert why he had not notified the police instead of keeping quiet. Luetgert said he felt it was a disgrace to him and his children that his wife had become insane and did not like to tell about it. He said he had not seen his wife shortly after 12 o'clock on the night of her disappearance, before he went to the factory for then light.

Captain Schuetter said that Luetgert gave him the name of friends of the missing woman, and he sent officers to visit all of them and make inquiries. Search was made of Mrs. Harris in Cleveland avenue, who was not found, and visit was made to Wheaton, Eagle, Kankakee and other places. The police dragged the river and searched the clay hills in the vicinity of the factory. Luetgert, the witness said, took no part in any of